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MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

No. 9 — 22 SEPTEMBER 1945

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General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL EISENHOWER REAFFIRMS TOTAL DENAZIFICATION

General Eisenhower has reinforced his policy on denazification by the following instructions to the major commands in this Theater:

"As you know, I have announced a firm policy of uprooting the whole Nazi organization regardless of the fact that we may sometimes suffer from local administrative inefficiency. Reduced to its fundamentals, the United States entered this war as a foe of Nazism; victory is not complete until we have eliminated from positions of responsibility and, in appropriate cases properly punished, every active adherent to the Nazi Party.

"I know that certain field commanders have felt that some modifications to this policy should be made. That question has long since been decided. We will not compromise with Nazism in any way. I wish you would make particularly sure that all of your subordinate commanders realize that the discussonal stage of this question is long past and any expressed opposition to the faithful execution of the order cannot be regarded leniently by me. I expect just as loyal service in the execution of this and other policies applying to the German occupation as I received during the war."

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Amendment No. 3 to SHAEF Military Government, Germany, Technical Manual for Labor Officers-Instructions to Military Government Detachments Concerning Provision

of Emergency Shelter 10 September 1945

GE/Econ-461 (TM)

Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany. (Amendments to Sections 1 and 3) (Reissue) 27 August 1945

AG014.1 GEC-AGO

Military Government Weekly Field Report 15 September 1945

Policies on Replacement of Military Government Personnel

NUMEROUS inquiries have been directed recently to G-5, USFET, concerning the "civilianization" of Military Government. As announced by ACOS, G-5, in the course of the recent Military Government conference held at USFET Headquarters, 27—29 August, a program has been under consideration for some time whereby military personnel both in the Theater and in the Zone of Interior might seek discharge from military service and carry out occupational duties in Germany in a civilian capacity. A great deal of work remains to be done before a definite program can be completed and approved in all its details, but the project is going forward rapidly under the direction of a steering committee composed of representatives of G-5, U. S. Group CC, and the Civilian Personnel Branch of G-1.

The Committee is guided by an outline plan which was recently approved by the Chief of Staff after concurrence by G-1 Division, USFET, and the Deputy Military Governor.

In broad outline the plan provides that all duties performed by officers and enlisted men in all phases of Military Government (including staff, detachment, and administrative functions) will be analyzed, and that thereafter appropriate job descriptions will be drawn up and the Military Government duties classified. After classification, a rate of pay commensurate with the duties to be performed will be established for each position. The pay scale has not been determined, as yet, and cannot be determined until the duties

are classified. It will conform generally, however, to the scale employed in other U. S. civil service systems where the pay ranges, after taking overseas differentials into account, from 1,500 dollars per annum minimum to 10,000 dollars per annum maximum.

Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and and in the Zone of Interior and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this Theater. In the case of military personnel they will, if accepted, be discharged from the military service regardless of their adjusted service ratings and carry out their occupational duties in a civilian capacity.

Certain terms and conditions of employment are set forth in the basic outline plan. They are as follows:

a. Applicants will be required to meet minimum physical standards and to possess necessary qualifications for Military Government work.

b. The minimum period of duty will normally be 12 months with a provision for renewal, subject, however, to the power of the United States to terminate the contract at any time on 30 days' notice.

c. The tour of duty will be 48 hours per week and 8 hours per day with overtime paid for all hours in excess of 40 in accordance with present Federal Pay Act.

d. Necessary medical care and hospitalization will be furnished by the Army at no cost to the employee.

e. Quarters will be charged at the rate fixed by Theater regulations.

f. Messing facilities will be furnished by the Army.

g. Employees will be extended purchase privileges at Post Exchanges and Quartermaster Sales Stores.

h. Employees will be subject to the Articles of War, as provided in Article of War 2:

i. Employees will be provided transportation at government expense from their overseas stations to their places of residence under any of these conditions:

- (1) Completion of contract and assignment.
- (2) For convenience of government.
- (3) Failure to qualify through no fault of the employee.
- (4) Compelling personal reasons acceptable to the employer.
- (5) Illness or injury not incurred as a result of the employee's own misconduct and neglect.

j. Annual and sick leave will be provided for all civilian employees.

One feature of the plan which is of particular interest is that military personnel in this Theater who are accepted for civilian employment will be returned to the U. S. on leave status for 30 days exclusive of travel time. They will not be discharged from military service until they have returned to the ETO.

The plan also foresees the possibility, when conditions improve, of allowing wives and minor children to come to Germany. It states that the wives and minor children of civilian employees will be brought over under the same

conditions as may be applicable to military personnel on occupational duty in the Theater.

There is no element of compulsion inherent in the plan. It will be left entirely to the option of military personnel whether they wish to continue in the military service or to assume a civilian status. On the other hand there is no obligation on the part of the government to accept the application of every officer and enlisted man. One of the principal objectives of the plan is to fill Military Government positions with qualified personnel who are willing to remain in Germany for a period of at least 12 months following their acceptance. The mere fact that an officer holds a certain rank will not qualify him for classification in a given group. The fact that a man is not an officer will not disqualify him from attaining a certain group. A number of factors such as education, prior civilian experience, and experience in Military Government will be taken into consideration in classifying each applicant for a civilian position in Military Government. The system will thus be closely comparable to the classified civil service system which exists in all of the civilian departments of the U. S. Government.

In accordance with this plan, the following directive was issued recently by U. S. Forces European Theater:

Civilian Employment with Military Government, European Theater

I. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES NEEDED

1. There is an urgent need for ex-service personnel to serve as civilian employees with the Military Government. Applications are now being ac-

cepted from military personnel, officer or enlisted, who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater to accept employment as civilians with the Occupation Forces. Military Government personnel will be needed in the following fields: economics, manpower, public utilities, transportation, public safety, health, agriculture, forestry, communications, finance, property control, displaced persons and welfare, governmental affairs, supply, legal, monuments and fine arts, education and religion, executive, administrative and clerical activities.

2. Preliminary information concerning this employment is given below.

II. HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION

3. Certain military personnel in the European Theater may apply for discharge and employment as civilians. European Theater Civilian Personnel Circular No. 3 of 26 July 1945, subject: "Utilization of Discharged Military Personnel as Civilian Employees of United States Forces in the European Theater", states basic information in this connection. The above-mentioned circular is now being revised. Until such time as an amended circular is issued, the following application procedure will be followed:

a. Applications for positions with the Military Government will be initiated by executing Standard Form No. 57 "Application for Federal Employment," or facsimile thereof in duplicate. The original application will be expedited through the channels prescribed in Section V, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 3. The duplicate application will be forwarded direct, by the applicant, to Headquarters, United States Forces, European

Theater, Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, APO 757.

b. It is desired to receive such applications as early as possible in order to estimate recruitment needs. All applicants will fully state their work experience while in the armed forces as well as experience attained prior to military service. In the case of enlisted personnel, particular care will be taken to describe duties and abilities involving responsibilities above those usually associated with enlisted grades.

c. Copies of Standard Form No. 57 will be available in Headquarters, United States Group Control Council; Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater (Main), AGO Civilian Personnel Office; Headquarters, Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear); the two District Headquarters; and at the Second and Third Military Government Regimental Headquarters. Supplies of this form may be obtained from the Adjutant General's office, this headquarters.

III. LEAVE PRIVILEGES

4. An applicant accepted will be allowed, within quota limitations, to return to the United States, under military orders, for a recuperation period there of thirty (30) days and will be returned to the Theater for military discharge and appointment as a War Department civilian employee with the Occupation Forces. Circular No. 114, this headquarters, dated 21 August 1945, subject: "Return of Personnel to United States for Rehabilitation, Recuperation and Recovery", as amended by Circular No. 115, is now being further amended to permit this action. The rehabilitation period referred to above will be con-

sidered in lieu of any accrued military leave.

5. During employment as a civilian in the Theater, annual leave of twenty-six (26) days per year and sick leave of fifteen (15) days per year will accrue and may be accumulated up to a total of one hundred and four (104) days and ninety (90) days respectively. Leave is granted for such times and in such amounts as the employment unit deems it feasible, and upon separation from the Federal Service the employee will receive a lump-sum payment for any unused annual leave.

IV. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT OFFERED.

6. Military personnel who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater will receive final payment from the local disbursing officer and will be immediately appointed to a civilian position. Appointments will be under Schedule A-1-7 of Civil Service Rules and employment will be under conditions as prescribed in the Civil Service Law, Rules and Regulations, and War Department Civilian Personnel Policies. Merit System appointments require that all personnel be selected and placed on the basis of qualifications and adaptability to positions in the Military Government and not on the basis of their present grade or rating.

V. SALARY

7. Discharged military personnel accepted for civilian employment will be paid a basic per annum rate established by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and will receive in addition a 25% increase of the basic per annum rate

as an overseas allowance. The base per annum rate is compensation for a 40-hour work week, and whenever employees are required to work beyond 40 hours, overtime payments will be made.

g. Until positions have been graded in accordance with Classification Act of 1923, as amended, no exact salary scales can be stated. In general, however, salary will fall into the following groupings:

Positions	Range of Basic Compensation*
Executive	5000 to 10000
Specialist & Professional	3700 to 9000
Administrative	3700 to 7800
Technician	2000 to 3300
Clerical	1900 to 3300

9. 5% of the basic compensation rate will be deducted as contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund. Under certain circumstances the amount deposited is returned upon separation from the service.

VI. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

10. Individuals accepting employment in the European Theater will ordinarily serve in a civilian capacity for not less than twelve (12) months.

11. Billets for civilian personnel in the European Theater will be made available at a cost established by Theater directives; the present cost is 15 dollars per month. Meals will be made available at a cost established by Theater directives; generally the present charge for each meal is 25 cents. Medical, dental, and hospital services are furnished without charge. Post Exchange and Quarter-

*The above stipulated basic compensation includes the 25% overseas allowance.

master Sales Store privileges are extended to civilians.

VII. RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES

12. Discharged military personnel accepting employment in a civilian capacity in the theater are, upon discharge, paid travel expenses by the disbursing officer from New York City to the point of their original enlistment location or where called to active duty. Civilian employees will be returned to the United States at government expense under any of the following conditions:

- a. Completion of contract and assignment.
- b. For convenience of the government.
- c. Failure to qualify through no fault of the employee.
- d. Employee's compelling personal reasons acceptable to the employer.
- e. Illness or injury not incurred as the result of the employee's misconduct and neglect.

13. The employee will be required to bear the entire cost of return transportation, including subsistence from the overseas station to the port of debarkation when the cause for separation from the service is for reasons of unsatisfactory conduct, unsatisfactory service, or failure to serve the entire agreed period of employment (except as specified in paragraph 12, above).

VIII. IMMEDIATE FAMILIES

14. No definite announcement can be made at this time concerning bringing families overseas. It is hoped that conditions will permit immediate families to be brought to the Theater by the middle of 1946.

IX. APPLICABILITY OF FUTURE LAWS POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

15. The above-stated conditions of employment are explanations of current conditions and do not constitute a contract. United States resident citizens are employed under laws or regulations effecting Federal employment in the United States but are subject to the provisions of any current or future statutes or restrictive War Department or Theater regulations relating to United States government personnel, positions, property or funds.

X. DIRECTIVE

16. Commanding officers will make known to all United States military personnel under their respective jurisdictions the need for civilian employees in the Military Government and will have this letter posted on all bulletin boards. The original applications (See paragraph 3a above) will be expedited through channels with the least practicable delay.

Foreign Currency Conversion

CONTROL over the conversion of a country's currency into that of another — foreign exchange transactions — is one of the elemental features of any program which requires control over a country's financial position. In preparation for and during the war the Germans strictly regulated, and, in fact, severely curtailed the exchange of German currency for foreign currency. Germany was fighting a financial and economic war long before 1939. She needed to acquire for military purposes all the foreign exchange which her people could supply, and foreign currencies are, of course, foreign exchange. The German people were not, therefore, permitted to exchange Reichsmarks for foreign currency unless the foreign currencies to be acquired would be used to further Nazi aims. The Allies must maintain tight controls over German currency conversion and foreign exchange transactions but for a distinctly different reason.

German conversion controls must prevent Germany from again building up hoards of funds concealed abroad to be used for purposes contrary to Allied objectives. In order to do this, it is necessary that all transfers of assets into or out of Germany, as well as all international financial communications, be adequately controlled.

The sources of foreign exchange available to Germany can be divided into two general classes. Making up the first class are the foreign assets (investments abroad, funds deposited in foreign banks, foreign securities, etc.) held abroad by the Germans as of the end of this war. Most of these funds are

hidden and not held openly by Germany. It is important that while we are undertaking investigations and requiring reports designed to uncover the Germans' foreign assets, no uncontrolled transactions be permitted which would enable these assets to be deposited or transferred into new and better hiding places.

The second type of foreign exchange will be that which will result from such foreign trade and international transactions as are permitted. Here, too, it is important that the controls be effective in order to insure that the foreign exchange acquired as a result of these transactions is not permitted to be hidden abroad or to be used in a manner contrary with Allied objectives.

FIRST CLAIM

As is indicated in the Potsdam Agreement, funds necessary to pay for imports into Germany will be a first claim against foreign exchange acquired by Germany as a result of her exports. It is also evident from the Potsdam Declaration that Germany's external assets will be used in payment of reparations. We must not again, as we did after the last World War, let Germany's alleged inability to pay reparations, or to pay for needed imports, permit the building up of substantial amounts of assets in foreign countries.

As a first step in the establishment of effective controls, Military Government has issued Law No. 53 which prohibits any foreign financial transactions not specifically licensed by Military Government. Similar controls exist in the other zones of occupation. When Ger-

mans are again allowed to communicate with other countries, postal and telegraphic censorship of Military Government will buttress the financial controls. Devious back-door methods of evading such controls to convert local funds and hide wealth abroad can be prevented by the scrutiny of all communications going in or out of Germany. Close co-operation between censorship and the Finance Branch particularly in regard to all communications relating to financial matters can do much to prevent Germany from effecting in the post-war period financial transfers inimical to Allied interests.

During these early phases of our occupation a certain type currency conversion became necessary. It was essential that our troops here be paid in a currency which they could spend in Germany. While no commercial rate of exchange between the dollar and the mark or the mark and any other currency has been established, our troops have been paid at the rate of ten marks to the dollar and 40 marks to the pound sterling. The establishment of a general rate of exchange for the mark for use other than the conversion of troop pay has not been effected. The rate established for pay of Allied troops was a special military rate for the payment of our forces and to facilitate accounting in connection with procurement of goods and services by our forces in Germany. It was not intended to fix the future general rate.

The repatriation of displaced and

stateless persons gives rise to certain financial problems. Involving as it does the movement of a large number of persons across international boundaries, it was imperative that these movements not afford a channel for the circumvention of the requirements of Law 53 that all foreign exchange resources be frozen. Special arrangements were, however, worked out in order to facilitate the return of these people to their country of origin or residence in a way which would adequately safeguard our interest without handicapping the operations necessary to their return.

PROBLEMS WILL ARISE

Problems of a similar nature will arise as a result of the return to Germany of large numbers of Germans — prisoners of war as well as civilians — who may have in their possession foreign exchange assets. Although the lack of a rate of exchange to be used for this purpose prevents the immediate conversion of these assets to marks, steps are being taken to ensure that all such assets are immediately frozen and subjected to our financial controls.

The basic problem is that of ensuring that no uncontrolled financial transaction involving foreign exchange assets take place. As long as such transactions are subjected to our control, care can be taken to ensure that their results will be consistent with Allied objectives.

New Books for German Schools

THE EMERGENCY set of German textbooks now being distributed throughout the U. S. Zone consists of 20 titles for grades I through VIII. Several hundred books were examined by British and American Military Government authorities before this selection was made. Microfilm copies of several famous German textbook collections, such as the one at Teacher's College, Columbia Univ., New York City, were studied carefully. The result is a selection of the best texts available in these fields: readers, arithmetics, histories, nature study books and literature. There has been no revision of content by Military Government — the books are all straight reproductions of textbooks that were in use in Germany before the Nazi era.

5,450,000 were printed and bound under Military Government supervision in about 75 days' time — somewhat of a record under the production conditions encountered. Original plates for the books were made in England. Papier-mache mats were then made from these plates and, book by book, flown to Munich. Here all the printing and binding equipment in a 75-mile radius was organized to begin immediate production. Casting from the mats flown in took place the day after they left England. Two paper mills were placed in full production to produce the hundreds of tons of paper needed. High-speed rotary presses were adapted to

handle the special page set-ups needed in textbook printing. Advertisements over the radio for anyone who had ever worked in a bindery brought sufficient bindery help to maintain a 24-hour schedule. Germany was scoured for printing and binding supplies.

On September 19th, the distribution of all books, grades I through IV, was completed. The cost of the books was met by the German governments of the various Land and Regierungsbezirk areas and the books will be distributed free to children in those areas. Distributions of books, grades V through VIII, will be completed by October 10th.

The seven Land/Regierungsbezirk governments of the U. S. Zone, and the Berlin, Bremen and Frankfurt areas, will act as distribution centers for those textbooks required in their areas.

Quantities of textbooks furnished will be governed by the following factors:

- a. School attendance by grades for each Land/Regierungsbezirk area furnished this Headquarters 7 September 1945.
- b. Total quantities of each title available.
- c. With the exception of "Min Büch" and "Meine Kleine Bunte Welt", rations will be the same for all areas.

TO BE NOTIFIED

Approximately one week before collecting date, each Land/Regierungs-

bezirk will receive the following information:

- a. Quantity of books in shipment.
- b. Total cost of shipment.
- c. Amount of motor transport required, using as a scale 25,000 texts to one 2½ ton 6 x 6 truck.
- d. Approximate warehouse space required.

It will then be the responsibility of MGO's at each Land/Regierungsbezirk to:

a. Despatch proper amount of transportation as a convoy so that it will arrive in Munich the evening previous to collecting date (convoy commanders reporting to: MG Visitors' Bureau, 28 Ludwigstr, Munich, with travel orders, for mess and billets).

b. Instruct convoy commanders that trucks must be at warehouse by 0830 hours, the specified date.

c. See that a check covering the cost of the books is properly made out and in the possession of the convoy commander for presentation on receipt of books.

BOOKS FOR 1945-46

The quantities of books furnished are final for the school year 1945-46. It is therefore suggested that any breakdown quota made by each Land/Regierungsbezirk should include a small reserve pool held out for possible emergency demands in their area during the year.

Cost of the textbooks for a given Land/Regierungsbezirk area will be born by the Land/Regierungsbezirk government of that area. Books will be furnished at actual production costs. Land Bavaria will initially bear the production costs of the entire project pending

proper reimbursement by the other Land/Regierungsbezirk areas. Payment will be made on receipt of books. Checks on Reichsbank funds are to be made out to: Finance Minister, Bavaria. Land/Regierungsbezirk Officers will be notified one week before collecting dates (Books for Grades I—IV, Sep. 12-18; Grades V—VIII, Oct 1-6), of the exact total cost of quantities to be furnished.

Control Your Food Lines

Observations made in various communities disclose the need for better control of civilians in food lines. With the advance of cold weather it is anticipated that food lines will become increasingly large.

All police under your jurisdiction should be instructed to regulate and control all persons in food lines, and to have such lines in single file in such a manner as not to obstruct traffic, either civilian or vehicular.

The exercise of proper control over food lines will not only expedite distribution of food-stuffs and allow a continuous flow of vital traffic through city streets, but will also keep to a minimum accidents resulting from overcrowding.

Frankfurt Stock Exchange Re-opens

On 22 August 1945, in accordance with authority granted by Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, the stock exchange of Frankfurt a/Main was permitted to resume operations. This stock exchange, before occupation, ranked as the second largest in Ger-

many, immediately behind the Berlin Exchange. "Instructions to Stock and Commodity Exchange and Their Members No. 1, as contained on page 114 of Financial and Property Control Manual, Germany," was delivered to officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Banks, who are to regulate the operations of the exchange.

In accordance with the general authority granted for the opening of the stock exchange, the following is a list of conditions under which the exchange will operate:

(a) Military Government agencies will not become involved in any of the administrative problems posed by the operation of the exchange.

(b) Operations of the exchange will conform with existing Military Government and German laws.

(c) Military Government agencies, except as provided for in Military Government laws, will not designate, define or limit types or character of securities to be dealt or traded in.

Until conditions are such as to permit the organization of the exchange on a basis comparable with its former organization, its affairs and operations will be controlled by a committee of five, nominated by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and vetted and approved by Military Government. The duties and responsibilities of this committee will be to designate the time, place and procedures to be followed for future sessions of the exchange; to designate classes and types of securities that may be dealt in, in accordance with present Military Government and German laws; to designate and nominate brokers to handle the details of sales and purchases; to prescribe regulations

to insure that the operation of the exchange accords with existing laws; and to begin the creation of organizational and legal foundations necessary for its operation on a normal pre-occupation basis.

Periodic checks will be made by Finance officers of the Frankfurt Military Government to insure that Military Government laws are complied with, and to insure that no wild or unauthorized speculation is carried on by the exchange.

Civilian Mail Service Resumed

EFFECTIVE 10 September, civilian mail service was extended to all points in the area occupied by Seventh U. S. Army. Service includes all forms of mail service now authorized: namely, post-card, letter, and parcel post service.

Parcel post service is being organized parallel with the inter-regional expansion of mail service, subject only to such limitations as may be imposed by Reichspost transportation facilities. Full advantage will be taken of all existing railroad lines. In this connection, the Reichspost has been directed to submit an estimate of rail car requirements so that the necessary allocations may be coordinated through Military Government transportation channels.

War Diaries Discontinued

MILITARY Government detachments are no longer required to prepare war diaries, the Historical Section of the G-5 Division, Hq., USFET, announced this week.

Monthly historical reports, required of all detachments, will be the sole field

report requirement of the Historical Section. These reports are prepared by part-time historians on Kreis and Regierungsbezirk levels, and by full-time historians at the regional level. Regional historians consolidate material submitted by lower echelons and add the original reports to their own as appendices.

Information Control Licenses

THE DISTRICT Information Services Control Commands find that there is some delay in receiving applications for Information Control licenses initiated

by civilians, because the Military Government detachments are not forwarding these applications direct to the DISCC. They have been channeling them either through the G-5 Section of Armies, or, in the case of the Western Military District, through the Information Control Section of Seventh Army Headquarters. Detachments are reminded that they are authorized to utilize functional channels to communicate directly with the DISCCs. Staff Sections at District Headquarters, and Land and Regierungsbezirk Military Government detachments have nothing to do with processing licensing or registration for Information Control.

The "Plight" of the Innocent Young Nazi

THE MAJOR part of a complaint submitted to the "Frankfurter Rundschau" by a young Nazi against the "undeserved" position he and his fellows find themselves in is reproduced, with some paraphrasing, below. The author can hardly be termed self-critical or logical (for after insisting at the outset that he will not seek to excuse himself he proceeds to do it at great length). But his letter does have the virtue of revealing a considerable segment of the young, Nazi-bred mind which is seeking to re-orient itself in a world of new values. It should help remind us, too, that the temper of this mind some years hence will in large measure determine what goals Germany will try to follow.

"Should I begin by asking pardon for having belonged to the Party, the Studentenbund, or perhaps even to the Hitler Youth? I shan't, for that would imply self-accusation, and of what have I to accuse myself? I was brought up carefully in the Protestant faith and then came the contrary influences of the Hitler Youth. You know that ideals determine the thoughts and actions of youth between the ages of fourteen and twenty. And didn't the Nazis preach ideals to us which could enflame an honorable, upright person who didn't possess the critical faculty (as the older generation should have) for detecting the falseness

of these ideals? I believed enthusiastically all that was told me for twelve years, and the awakening was the greatest disappointment of my life. But I'm not the only one; millions of young people stand before the ruins of their idealism as they do before the ruins of their homes. What attitude are you going to take toward people of my category? Are you going to apply the same yardstick as you do toward other Party Members who stand there bewildered and try tearfully to swear that only an evil fate had driven them into the arms of Nazi ideology? We young people don't have to make such a miserable plea. We certainly didn't give this system its power in 1933. If accusations are to be made then we must accuse those who led us into this dilemma, and those who, either from cowardliness or convenience, didn't know how to prevent it. We should accuse all the teachers who after 1933 lent themselves to the teaching of the new views; and the professors who taught this stuff, too, or by retaining their position showed, either that they supported the regime or didn't dare to oppose it . . . I want to point to the peculiar position in which the young person of today finds himself: on the one hand it is explained to him that he is almost a criminal for having dared to succumb to the pressure of Nazi rule, to subordinate himself to its wishes, and to

have even formally entered the Party — the last being a step which at the time seemed to any ambitious young person the right way to get ahead. On the other hand, there are many smart men who knew how to avoid danger: they never expressed themselves against the Party (which would have meant the loss of their position), but they never came out clearly for it by joining the Party because 'conditions might change.' I can't respect those people who suddenly insist that 'they knew' what was going on, but who for twelve years never dared tell the young people the truth.

"On returning from the war I called first at the university where a friendly section had explained that I couldn't take up my studies again because I had formerly belonged to the Party. It was the same man who not more than a year ago was telling the same thing to people whose 'racial background was suspect'.

"I speak in the name of all those who, like I do, ask: What intentions do Germany's new men have? Quite realistically considered, there are two possibilities: They can condemn in advance every young person who was educated by the Third Reich and who in good faith joined the Party. Or: They can show that they want to employ the healthy energies of the youth, even if they don't fulfill the formal requirements made of the older generation. Only in the latter case can the young German really believe in a democracy and he will, then, if he is honest, be willing to cooperate according to his powers."

Lo, The Poor Militarist

INFORMATION emanating from Württemberg would point to hopeful

signs of a definite weakening of the traditional German respect for the military — but experience should warn us to wait for real and considerable proof that the Germans are thinking of becoming sincerely peaceful political animals.

The German Army emerged from the first World War, as we know too well, with its prestige relatively unshaken and its soldiers in general regarded as defenders of the homeland. This time the army leaders, as well as the Nazis for whom they worked, have been sheared of most their glory, and many a returning common soldier, too, is finding on his arrival home that his risk of life and limb has not gained him much preferred, soldier-hero treatment from his civilian neighbors. What some Germans call an anti-militaristic trend is reflected in the fact that returning draftees, not just career soldiers, complain that they are looked upon by some of their neighbors as "militarists." Maybe the defeat is really soaking in this time. Upon being refused any consideration in getting his old job back one ex-Wehrmacht man is reported to have burst out in disgust: "Here we've been fighting for six years and now we come home to get nothing." To this his former employer or employer's representative replied: "That's just the trouble, you've been fighting and that's what we're all suffering for now." Reserve officers complain of particular discrimination, surprised to find the taint of militarism increasing with rank.

In viewing this apparent trend toward a sinking of the military in public esteem, one can only conjecture on how much it is due to a genuine revulsion of the people against anything reminding them of war, how much simply to sel-

fish motives of 4-F's and other stay-at-homes, and how much to a half-involuntary reaction on the part of some Germans to our express intention of thoroughly demilitarizing the country. As ex-Wehrmacht officers return they may be dismayed to find themselves definitely persona non grata with Military Government, just as the Nazis are, for they fail to reflect that the Nazis dared and were able to do all they did by virtue of the power of the Wehrmacht.

War Commemoration

DESPITE the present lowered prestige of the Wehrmacht which, it is our hope, will be permanent, a veteran of the last war believes that the German people will in the natural course of events proceed to establishing a national attitude toward the second world war and insist on some sort of commemorative program. Our outlawing of veterans organizations will not be resented, he is sure, as the soldiers returning this time are so disgusted with the fruitlessness of their efforts that they want to forget the war as much as possible; there is thus little desire for such active and articulate veterans' groups as the STAHLHELM that followed World War I.

The war cannot, however, be passed

by as if it had never happened and as if the personal participation of the soldiers and the suffering it entailed had not been real. The veteran in question believes that Military Government, in the interests of its own policy and to prevent the formation of distorted attitudes and possibly a resurgent glorification of the German war effort, should seek to channelize the natural urge for commemorative expression along lines consistent with its demilitarization aims. He thinks that in the present fluidity of circumstance the German people are in a state of mind favorable to the success of such a program, and that Military Government should take advantage of this fact.

In the years following 1919 the veterans organizations drew their strength and solidarity from the conviction of the majority of soldiers that they had honorably fought a purely defensive war, according to our informant. This time, he avers, the soldiers have entirely different feelings. Many of them realize that their sacrifice and their effort represented a criminal and catastrophic misuse of German national strength as a whole, and of the Army as its protective organization. It is perhaps with this latter theme as a guide, he suggests, that Military Government might work out a program for the controlled commemoration of a deservedly disastrous war.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

CRIME BUREAU ESTABLISHED

A CENTRAL bureau for criminal records and for a criminal science laboratory at Land level is in the process of being organized in Munich under the direction of the Munich Detachment.

Dr. Hoppner, a noted German criminologist, is the present, temporary head. The function of this office will be strictly advisory and assisting so far as the operation of the police forces is concerned. The functions of this office will be to collect and file criminal records, such as fingerprints, photographs, modus operandi; and to make, expert, scientific analysis of crime clues, blood stains, secretions, etc.

The bureau will also, at a future date, operate in communication, through authorized channels, with other police agencies beyond Bavaria. At the present time, the bureau is in the formulating stage, and effort is being made to reassemble existing police criminal records at a Land level interest. The official designation of this bureau has not yet been decided.

AND GREAT WAS THE FALL THEREOF

Two trees planted in honor of Adolf Hitler in the towns of Berg and Polling have been cut down for firewood. In each case records denoting the names of the sponsors have been dug up.

A PAUPER'S OATH

Through a rather unique "means" test, the city of Straubing has reduced its relief expenditures from RM 226,500

in July to RM 152,000 in August. There was a decrease of 2705 individuals from the relief roles. This was brought about almost entirely by requiring relief recipients to sign statements: one, in effect, a pauper's oath, another, a contract to repay the money from now frozen assets, and still another, in case of people with real property, accepting a lien on the property applicable at time of any sale. Out of the RM 152,000 total paid for welfare in the months of August, RM 81,500 (more than half) went to German refugees. DP's cost the city RM 7,500 in cash in August and former concentration camp victims, 117 in number, RM 10,500. The relief expenditures for August were on the old scale; the new scale, which went into effect 1 September, again increases relief costs.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

THE Military Government officer of Mainburg has appointed the Landrat, the Bürgermeister of Mainburg and the Bürgermeister of Au as a committee to nominate candidates for an Advisory council to assist in implementing the forthcoming formation of political parties, and to serve as a closer link between Military Government and the civil populace. The council will consist of not more than ten persons, will be representative of all phases of recognized political activity and will cover various phases of the economic and social life of the community.

The three leading political parties,

locally, will be the Volkspartei, the Bayerische Bauern- und Mittelstandsbund and the Social Democrats.

WAR MONUMENTS REMOVED

IN Waldmünchen, the Landrat was directed to have the Bürgermeister remove all war monuments, either to take them down and store them or to convert them to the memory of non-military persons or events in German history. This will include shrines in Churches erected to the memory of soldiers who have died on the field of battle. In order to prevent the people from interpreting these instructions as a desecration of the dead, the names of the war dead will be allowed to remain but no reference will be made to the war. Names of other members of the congregation who have died of natural causes or in civilian accidents may be included on the memorial tablets. In this way the dead will be honored rather than the cause of death.

ADDITIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

ADVISORY councils have been set up in a great many Kreise of RB Kassel and Gemeinde to aid the Landräte and Bürgermeisters in solving their problems. Generally these councils are set up on a political basis (a proportionate

number of members from each well-known party) but all discussions deal with purely local problems and plans for solving them. These councils attract much favorable comment from the civilian population and much interest is shown in them.

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOLS

In Vilsbiburg, Pfarrer Reiting, Catholic Church Binabiburg, made a written protest against the employment of a teacher whose religion is Protestant. The priest was brought to the Military Government office, and the discussion showed that the objections of the priest apparently originated with the Bishop of Regensburg. The grounds for the opposition to the teacher were: the Gemeinden schools are Catholic; placing a evangelical teacher in Catholic schools was what Hitler had done, which was bad, and there should be a separate building for the Protestant children. The answer to these allegations were: first, the Gemeinden school buildings are public buildings; second, the Protestant teacher was teaching school subjects, not religion (there are a large number of Protestant evacuees in this Gemeinde). Erecting a separate building for the Protestants is impracticable and undesirable at this time. The Protestant teacher will remain in the school at Binabiburg.

Occupation of Japan Viewed as "Soft"

WHILE Gen. Douglas MacArthur came under fire from the home front for allegedly following too "soft" a policy in his occupation of Japan, comment during the week on developments in Germany emphasized the problems of fraternization and the future German government.

Gen. MacArthur's policy, declared the New York Times, is quite different from that applied by the Allies in Europe. "It not only falls far short of the severity applied to Germany, it is even milder than the policy applied to Italy, not to speak of the regimes set up by Soviet Russia in Eastern Europe," said the Times. "We cannot pursue one policy in Europe and another in Japan without indicting one policy by the other, and laying ourselves open to misunderstandings and suspicions of ulterior motives in a world that is already too full of them."

In the opinion of the New York Herald Tribune, the basic issues of policy cannot be left to independent determination by commanders in the field, but can only be adequately laid down at "the very highest levels of national and United States policy." An editorial in PM pointed out that there is no sign that Gen. MacArthur "will exert any stringent control over what really counts — the political and industrial rulers of Japan, who along with the military, made it into the monstrous fascist imperialism it was, and will be again, if given a chance."

Constantine Brown, in the Washington Star, described the sharp contrast between the occupation policies in Europe and Japan. "The Allies have adopted two methods in their effort to restore democracy among their enemies in this war," said Brown. "One is the harsh, dour method which is being enforced in the Reich; the other is the 'velvet glove' policy adopted in Japan. Which will give the best results remains to be seen."

Defending Gen. MacArthur, the Washington Post said that in his treatment of the now helpless Japanese people, the Supreme Allied Commander is "showing a statesmanship which we hope will be reflected as well in his administration of their political and economic affairs. If in victory we were to adopt the brutality of our enemies, we should become not conquerors but the conquered. For this war was, above all, a war of ideas. Gen. MacArthur had done well, we think, to assert the dominant ideas of the nation he represents."

In a preview of the potentially explosive factors in the situation in Germany during the coming winter, Harry F. Kern of Newsweek drew attention to the problem of the growing sympathy of American soldiers for the Germans. "There are still plenty of troops who despise and hate them, but the attitude of the majority has gradually changed" said Kern. "Fraternization has taken place on a large scale and the average

GI likes the average German girl. Probably this will be even harder to control as the combat troops who actually fought the Nazis move out and are replaced by units fresh from the United States. The political implications are obvious, and may become of great importance."

In the opinion of a United Press correspondent, writing from Berlin, any immediate move to organize a German central government, however, would be doomed to failure "because Germany is completely lacking in capable leaders. Realistic Germans are willing to admit it will be many years before Germany is ready for anything approaching the Fourth Reich and warn that overhasty formation of a central government could only plunge the country into worse chaos than existed in 1921."

Ruhr Round-Up

Prominently featured in the British press, the round-up of Hugo Stinnes and other pro-Nazi captains of industry evoked favorable editorial comment, coupled with predictions that the purge would result in increasing the present meager production in the Ruhr area. Arrest of Stinnes and his colleagues, declared the Daily Worker, is likely to "have an immediate and salutary effect on coal output in that region. The Rhine-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, which was being used complete with its Nazi personnel and machinery for the running of the mines, comprised the foremost financiers of the Nazi movement from its inception."

In a dispatch topped by sensational headlines, Reynolds News of London hinted that behind the arrest of the Nazi

Ruhr industrialists lay a Nazi plot "to reduce Europe to chaos this winter by sabotaging coal production in the Ruhr." The Reynolds News correspondent said that he had learned that the arrests followed the study of expert reports warning the British and U. S. Governments of the consequences of the acute coal famine facing Europe. "This famine threatens to create conditions of such severity, say the reports; as to destroy all semblance of law and order and jeopardize the chances of peaceful reconstruction in North West Europe and the Mediterranean," the article stated.

The German Mind

Have the occupation authorities devoted sufficient attention to remolding the German mind? This question is asked by the New York Times in an editorial on September 15. "There remains a disturbing thought that in the American Zone at least there is a lack of concentration of the root of the German problem — the German mind," declared the Times editorial. "For if the German mind is left untouched, then whatever else is done will be fruitless, and 20 years from now will bring a recurrence of the German problem. This is a task which cannot be done by soldiers. It is a task for teachers and writers and lecturers. The cost will be high, in time and brains and money. But whatever, the cost it will be cheaper than a quarter of a million casualties in 20 years."

Somewhat the same views were expressed by Volney D. Hurd, in a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor on August 23. Because of its failure to provide Germans with informational

material on Nazism, and other literature to fill the demand for intellectual food, the United States, Hurd asserted, has lost "the first round in the postwar German campaign," adding that "the golden opportunity to change the thinking of the German people has almost slipped away."

Europe and German Industry

Commentators in London have recently sharply challenged the wisdom of the Allied policy toward German industry. "The crucial and inescapable fact is that an industrially productive Germany is essential to the material prosperity of most of Europe," declared an article in the financial section of the London Times on September 6. "If Germany is to be converted into a primitive and third-rate industrial nation, it is the population of Europe who will foot the bill. This may possibly be regarded as an essential sacrifice to ensure preservation of peace: equally, it may in some respects be an exaggerated sacrifice to the insatiable demands of power politics. In any case, it should be clearly recognized that it is the European standard of living from which the sacrifice will be demanded."

The London Economist, in a parallel assault, declared that it is not difficult to "demonstrate the utter lunacy of the Allies' policy toward Germany. It must be becoming apparent to the simplest intelligence that to compress fifty to sixty million into a territory roughly the size of Britain and then totally de-industrialize it can only lead to the collapse and the disaster we are already witnessing." What is perhaps not so clear — although here, too, the facts are daily becoming more obvious — is

that the policy of pastoralization is almost as ruinous for Europe as for Germany."

Random Comments

"Democracy is not a matter of name or form, nor even of constitution, but a state of mind. Too many nations today masquerade as democracies and practice absolutism. America must see to it that Japan does not become such a counterfeit only to seek the benefit of her long purse." — K. K. Kawakami in Chicago Sun.

* *

"There is no reason, economic, geographic, religious or racial for our country to have any serious trouble with Russia. The Russians have an admiration for us and a great appreciation for what we have done for them. At the present time there is a solid basis for a long period of mutual understanding and friendship, provided we do not kick over the apple cart by allowing ourselves to be influenced in the wrong direction." — Col. H. M. Baldrige.

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"Our new greatness makes it mandatory for us to do more than merely please ourselves. We must act as the world's greatest makeweight for stability." — Samuel Grafton in Philadelphia Record.

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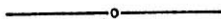
"The great danger in this hour of victory, a victory due largely to superior resources, is to let over-confidence distract us from the task of eradicating the Japanese military caste while we have the chance. If we do not do so now, we some day will have to fight Japan again." — I. F. Stone in P. M.

"To save German lives has nothing to do with justice or pity. It is a plain question of European responsibility. To save Europe, it is necessary to do something about the hundreds of thousands of homeless Germans who have been injected into the shrunken Reich from Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere." — Manchester Guardian.

* *

"Most of the men are working hard on a bewildering and thankless job. Men at the top of the Military Government, like General Eisenhower and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, have the respect of everybody, and are on excellent terms with their British, Russian and

French counterparts. They are setting the pace in the American Zone. They give the unmistakeable impression of operating on the rule that American commitments to participate in the control of Germany are clear and firm. But at the same time they appear to be on the lookout for American interests, seeing to it that Uncle Sam is not made anybody's sucker, that Europe understands and if possible appreciates what the United States furnished in men, money and materials during the war and is continuing to furnish now. By no stretch of the imagination could this occupation operation be called smooth. It is full of dangerous obstacles." — Dispatch to Chicago News.



PERSONAL DATA

The following new branch chiefs and section chiefs have been appointed recently in G-5 Division, U. S. Forces, European Theater:

Chief, Plans Branch

Lt. Col. Lowell J. Chawner

Chief, Financial Branch

Mr. Joseph M. Dodge

Chief, Foreign Trade Section — Trade & Commerce Branch

Lt. Col. Frank T. Balke

Chief, Trade & Distribution Section, Trade & Commerce Branch

Lt. Col. John R. Hall

Decorations

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Col. Malcolm C. Bauer, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. William H. Chambers, G-5, USFET

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Col. Homer W. Jones, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. William T. Babcock, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. John R. McDougall, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. M. W. Kerncamp, G-5, USFET

Maj. Horace J. Davis, G-5, USFET

Maj. Harold S. Potter, G-5, USFET

Capt. Nicholas C. Leone, G-5, USFET

M/Sgt. Pierre A. Mercier, G-5, USFET

T/3 Thomas P. Dennehy, G-5, USFET

T/3 Samuel K. Custer, G-5, USFET

T/4 Eva Schultz, G-5, USFET

Sgt. Abraham Robbins, G-5, USFET

Cpl. Arent R. Kjaer, G-5, USFET

Returned to the States

Col. Homer, W. Jones, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Albert B. Patton, G-5, Third Army

Maj William L. Batt, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj. Richard J. Eaton, G-5, USFET

Maj. Howard S. Potter, G-5, USFET

Capt. Harry Bluhm, G-5, USFET

Capt. Deryl E. Gift, G-5, USFET

Capt. Noel Hemmendinger, G-5, USFET

Capt Marc J. Robinson, G-5, Seventh Army

Capt Thomas B. Scott, G-5, Third Army

1st Lt. Arthur H. Stroh, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt. Herbert Cohn, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt Patsy S. Garofano, G-5, Seventh Army

T/Sgt Joseph B. Patti, G-5, Seventh Army

T/Sgt Eugene S. Killoren, G-5, Seventh Army

S/Sgt Harold R. Littrell, G-5, Seventh Army

Sgt. Joseph E. McGinnis, G-5, Seventh Army

T/4 Walter A. Burns, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Joseph Badolata, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Phillip Martin, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Joseph Gorlando, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Louis A. Davis, G-5, Seventh Army

Pfc. Owen Kelly, G-5, Seventh Army

Pfc. Willie P. King, Jr., G-5, Seventh Army

